

company go back to the year 1848 and, to the present time, trace the growth and of that portion of the United States lying east lakes, and he will be able to approximate history of the region through which they for a thousand miles, and of the trade

of the risk of destroying the company, as well as the government's to its people's lives. GODS! MUST I BE SACRIFICED!

are my offences: That I have risked reputations, everything, in an enterprise of incalculable value to govern, without frontiers, and at risk; that I have sought to strengthen the only undertaken, by invoking the charitable and public opinion of the people; that I have had tributes, some of them in official form, and I have been willing to share advantageous investments; that I have kept to truth and evil reports, denying the truth, and giving nothing. Who will say that I alone did a sacrifice to appease a public clamor, line of others? Not until such an offering is made, I believe.

It can be met by purified by the same kind of  
It can accept the mandate, appearing, with  
indication which it is proposed to deny me  
on was splendidly read, so that even the  
Mr. Ames himself could not be restrained  
share from such a display of emotion  
with half-suppressed murmurs of approba-  
tion.

He closed at half-past two o'clock.  
The House reverting to the two pro-  
posed amendments, the first of which  
was referred to were referred for arising  
from their election, yet they had been in-  
cluded in the list of those who were  
members, (rep.) of ill, then rose and pro-  
posed arguments in support of the  
conclusions of the select committee. What  
the statement of the committee as against  
the bill, he believed that he had  
not known that they were bribed; third, that  
the bill was not a bribe; and fourth, that  
he was not the persons bribed knew what they  
did from doing; and yet this committee  
did strap up by the committee, and  
bribery because he made these sales of  
the committee to come to the  
in the first place, one man could

bringer, any more than one man  
of sympathy, or any more than  
one honest citizen, or one man  
of sound judgment, or one man  
of two parties. Again, there could  
be no bribe offered to a man, or  
unless the person bribed was to do or to  
omit something. Bribes were offered  
to a man never went to his friend  
at his side of the case and in favor of  
him. Bribes were offered to men to  
do what they were already doing.  
bribe upon them to do what the briber de-  
sired. Facing to the case of Mr. Brooks, Mr.  
B. called attention to the fact that the master  
of the ship had lost his mind, and that  
he was not a member of Congress, and when he  
was greater obligation of duty in regard to the  
case of Mr. Duran. He said that any one of  
the men who were charged with the  
Mr. Brooks was in the line of interference.

transfer of the stock by Mr. Brooks to his son, Nelson, was only a proof of his extreme desire for being connected with the company which he was a government director. Besides, it was a natural thing in the world for a man to be interested in his own kith and kin. The son told me, to very good effect, that he had known persons higher in office than Mr. Brooks. In this transfer to Nelson had been an attempt to make Mr. Brooks to transfer the stock to his son-in-law. No one is to say that the sense necessary to be a success—that was not putting in very high—was not there enough to make a deal of a deal—that was better—(laughter)—would even do so to flimsey a dodge as to select his son-in-law to top a bad transaction. To his mind, it was a bad deal.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

allations would grow out of the predicament he was placing them in.

He referred to several other questions from members of the committee. Mr. MERRICK said he would come to those questions affecting the gentlemen as to their standing and making a public report. He mentioned the name of James Brooks, who had been honored in the country and in the city (he Merrick) was a member. In respect to the question as to how the gentlemen could not have been known from the beginning all the way down those two corporations. Mr. Merrick claimed an interest in the Credit National bank, and when asked how he was connected with it as a right, then, he reveals his guile which is too patent for any eye to fail to see and a government of its concession to him he says is a government director, cannot take place.

ness, (rep.) of Ohio, alluding to the states-  
Ames had contrived this thing with  
the best lack of conscience, without any  
information which would have repelled  
even what he said, whether the Com-  
missioners had professed to be guided  
in Oakes Ames' letter of January  
two, namely—  
"The Commissioners here are poor and want their  
members time to meet their payment on  
Credit Mobilier. I have told them what  
the divisions and the amounts are, and  
they replied that there was no evidence before  
that Mr. Ames had made any such state-  
ment. There was no one to contradict the  
statements taken place between them, except the  
Mr. Ames and themselves. Only when it is  
done, the truth is done. The truth is, I  
can say—what rational being can  
transferring this thing, when he  
gets possession of it, and he is  
his son-in-law, he thereby purged himself  
of the taint which he demanded  
himself to it through the attack."

ence bearing on the point of the guilty  
r. Brooks, and then asked whether the  
not justified in saying that the pretext  
and Neilson was

A WERE STAM,  
nt of fact, Neilson was but the figure-head  
ip, and Brooks the man who derived the  
contract and continued to enjoy them  
and enjoyed them to the present day,  
the depths of his heart to be obliged to  
ment and this exposition of the testimony,  
called him neither friend or foe must ex-  
art from his obligation of disclosing the

in letting the consequences fall upon the shoulders of applause, when the hammer of fate took him away from the earth before the House the President's messenger to Louisiana, having been read, Mr. MONROE, (rep.) of New York, to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S., moved to lay the message on the table. He said that he was a member of New York, member of the Judiciary Committee, and that he could not, on account of that, take any action on the communication, where it was one involving this very thing, he was assured the House as his conviction was that it was not a question of the President's action on it during this Congress. He was, of course, satisfied that the message was to be taken up at any time after action was had. He said that he was not going to lay the message on the table was then referred to the Judiciary Committee to act during the session of the House any time. Mr. MONROE moved a recess till half-past seven, and then moved the same statement that he would not call for a vote. The motion was agreed to.

**Evening Session.**  
Assembled at half-past seven o'clock P. M.,  
May 1, 1892. The following members of the  
House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, in the chair of